



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

## Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

### TEMPLATE FOR SUBMISSIONS

Call for submissions No. 197 • 08.02.2024 – 18.03.2024



<https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/call-submissions/addressing-governance-agrifood-systems-transformation>

## How can FAO better support countries in addressing governance of agrifood systems transformation to make them more sustainable, inclusive and resilient?

### 1. Proponent (name/institution/unit)

Prof Dr Muhamamd Subhan Qureshi, Dairy Science Park, Peshawar-25000, Pakistan

### 2. Title of the example presented and the type of *governance-related* transformative intervention/measure (policy, legal, institutional, financial...)

The transformative potential of converting livestock resources into entrepreneurial models through livestock technoparks

### 3. Location of the transformative intervention/measure (global/regional/national/sub-national; urban/rural)

Developing countries

### 4. Which aspect, problem or challenge of the agrifood system was the transformative intervention/measure aiming to address?

Irritational distribution of resources among the stakeholders in the public and private sectors

**5. What transformational impact was the intervention/measure aiming to achieve (including in terms of the three pillars of sustainability)?**

Under the present governance system, focus of the public sector organization has been on: i) Livestock Extension, breeding and health coverage; ii) Livestock Research, vaccine, diagnosis and nutrition; iii) Livestock Education, veterinary medicine; iv) Agric Extension/Research, Fodder/Crops Production & Mngt; v) Deputy Commissioner, price capping, no Quality Control; vi) Legal courts, export ban; vii) SMEDA, little focused attempts; viii) KPCCI, low priority; ix) Public Health Services, low priority; x) ORIC Offices of Universities, underutilized. It has led to missing entrepreneurship/ exports/ Quality Control/ Traceability/ Halal aspects of the livestock-based food value chain.

As National Consultant FAO (Livestock), this author suggested establishment of LTs under KP Livestock Action Plan 2019, as autonomous bodies which would explore and enhance the capacity of the public sector organizations to support entrepreneurship development across the Livestock Value Chain. It will contribute to Environmental Sustainability through good practices, Social Sustainability through empowerment of the farmers' community and Economic Sustainability through development of a network of entrepreneurship models in livestock farming, products processing and service delivery, targeted at generation of decent employment and exportable food surpluses.

**6. What was the impact achieved in practice?**

This Author was not comfortable with the interventions of some influential persons from LDD Extension Wing during the consultative process as they attempted to restrict the scope of the National Consultancy up to the Extension Component of the sector only. In fact, this Wing manages the huge network of veterinary institutions in the province and access to over 90% of the financial and administrative resources. They were the sole and dominant force behind formulation of the KP Livestock Policy 2019, ignoring the interests of the LDD Research Wing, the Universities and the private sector, including livestock farmers, product processors, service providers and marketing partners.

The private component of the livestock sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa comprises livestock and poultry farmers, product processors, marketing partners and service providers. They are facing numerous challenges related to regulatory, financial, administrative and marketing barriers. They are deprived of the benefits allocated in the form of ADP, PSDF and other funds to the public sector, especially DG LDD Ext. These units are awaiting sick animals for treatment. A good progress report on more sick animals. It contradicts the development concept where presence of disease-free, productive, and profitable animals are indicators of better efficiency. The private farmers also keep livestock and poultry as a source of family income and focus on economic parameters to get higher profits.

Here arised a conflict of interests between the private and public sectors where the private sector needs healthy and profitable animals and the public sector needs sick animals to keep the hospital running.

**7. How was the transformative change obtained by the intervention/measure? (a) data and evidence collected, b) concrete ways to measure, c) actors involved)**

The transformative changes suggested under FAO National Consultancy were denied by the Directorate General Livestock and Dairy Development Extension Wing. However, the private sector organizations, especially the young educated men and women opted for entrepreneurship development and higher studies and demonstrated their skills at various levels under the umbrella of the Dairy Science Park.

**8. What were the key challenges and trade-offs identified and how did a measure/intervention succeed in producing co-benefits and synergies [delivering on economic, environmental and social (including gender equality) sustainability] rather than favoring one option over the other?**

1. Keeping in view the present shape of the Livestock Department GoKP, the governance structure doesn't protect interests of the stakeholders across the food value chain impeding the productive utilization of the state and peoples' resources. The emerging entrepreneurship models are facing hardships in surviving under the hostile marketing and governance system. Quality of food produced at farms is not evaluated for being beneficial to the health of the consumers.
2. The good workers at research organizations or the universities are not supported to transform their ideas into development of feasible business models and ensuring farming innovations under health, breeding and feeding management at the extension/research organizations or business incubation at the universities.
3. The procurement process dictated under Clause 30, Sub-clause (2), of the Public Procurement Rules 2004, calls for comparison of the items on the basis of cost. The suppliers offer lower prices for the items to win the bids. Lower price means lower quality of items. Animal feed, medicines or other inputs purchased at lower prices leads to adverse effects of the items on animals' health, reproduction and productivity and on public health through development of drug resistance and enhanced farm expenditures. The purchase committees suffer audit paras and accountability proceedings
4. Farmers/butchers protest against lower government prices fixed by the district administration for milk and meat. High Quality producers selling their products on somewhat higher prices are punished while those selling low quality products on lower prices keep on running their businesses.
5. Under the present system, focus of the public sector organization has been on: i) Livestock Extension, breeding and health coverage; ii) Livestock Research, vaccine, diagnosis and nutrition; iii) Livestock Education, veterinary medicine; iv) Agric Extension/Research, Fodder/Crops Production & Mngt; v) Deputy Commissioner, price capping, no Quality Control; vi) Legal courts, export ban; vii) SMEDA, little attempts; viii) KPCCI, low priority; ix) Public Health Services, low priority; x) ORIC Offices of Universities, underutilized.

6. Overall impact of negligence of livestock resource-base mobilization has resulted in missing entrepreneurship/exports/Quality Control/Traceability/Halal concept across livestock based food value chain.
7. **Intervention:** In a high level meeting of stakeholders under the Chairmanship of Senior Minister Local Government, a Task Force on Dairy Science Park was agreed, endorsed by the Chief Secretary and approved by the Chief Minister KP. However, it was not implemented by Agriculture Secretariat GoKP. The Livestock Technopark proposed under FAO-KP Livestock Action Plan 2019 prepared by this author as National Consultant was not implemented. Hence, the aforementioned issues remained as such.

**9. Who were the key actors and stakeholders involved in the design and implementation of the intervention/measures in question, and what were their respective roles and capacities to exert power and influence?**

Dairy Science Park came up with the idea of intervention across the Livestock Value Chain through a biennial series of International Conferences and Industrial Exhibitions. Biorisk Management concepts were introduced under DSP-SNL USA interactions through 8 workshops in various countries, raising awareness on the threats to public health from food value chain, training participants and development of an intervention package for integration into DVM degree Curriculum. Quality control certification was introduced for milk and meat products produced by the emerging entrepreneurs. University of Agriculture Peshawar, KMU, Women University Mardan, SMEDA, KPCCI and KP Livestock Farmers Welfare association (KP-LFWA), etc, were involved in the consultative process. Minister for Local Government KP and Special Assistant on Law GoKP supported the consultative process. FAO-UN and ITC-UN provided opportunities for international consultancies on the issue.

**10. Did any of these key actors and stakeholders oppose or resist the envisioned transformative intervention, and if so, what were their main motivations and interests, and how was this resistance addressed?**

The transformative process initiated through the provincial government and the FAO was resisted by the Directorate General Livestock and Dairy Development (LDD) GoKP, as they were not willing for judicial utilization of resources including funds allocated under the Annual Development Program and Public Sector Development Program. They resisted sharing authority with other stakeholders from the Research Wing of LDD, the Universities and KP-LFWA and other allied stakeholders.

**11. To what extent is this measure transformative in improving the livelihoods of the most disadvantaged, and how does it contribute to a more inclusive food system?**

The current transformative process initiated under the Dairy Science Park has motivated the outgoing students of veterinary and animal sciences and other young men and women to explore the economic aspects of livestock and poultry production. Most of them have established their entrepreneurship models like livestock and poultry farming, products processing, veterinary clinics and marketing, or advanced research. KP-LFWA was strengthened and Mr Kamran Khan, a buffalo dairy farmer, shifting to quails farming, fancy birds farming, dairy processing and dairy marketing, due to hostile regulatory procedures/market forces, was declared as a Ray of Hope for the youth.

**12. What means were used to demonstrate positive changes in the most disadvantaged sectors of the population, and what monitoring and accountability mechanisms were put in place to ensure proper implementation?**

- Farm visits by the faculty members and students for applied research, healthcare management, vaccination, reproductive management and nutritional consultations
- Farmers meetings and trainings at the University of Agriculture Peshawar on specialized issues like calf fattening, crossbred and exotic cattle management, dairy products processing
- Farmers linkages with the banks, SMEDA, ILRI and other services providers/R&D organizations
- Biennial series of international conferences and industrial exhibitions on Dairy Science Park held in 2011, 2013, 2015 at Peshawar, 2017 at Konya, Turkey, 2019 Quetta and 2022 Bahawalpur.
- Biorisk Management training workshops held in Amsterdam, Dubai, Phuket, Bangkok, Colombo, Konya and Amman.
- Quality Control Certification of meat shops, slaughterhouses and meat factories.

**13. Key lessons that can be learned from your case (both positive and negative) and whether these could be applicable in other contexts with similar characteristics**

- The principle of "Thinking Globally, Acting Locally" profoundly aligns with the Dairy Science Park's mission, aiming to harness livestock resources to create a network of entrepreneurial models that generate sustainable employment and exportable surpluses. Despite facing resistance from influential stakeholders in large-scale projects, the initiative has found strong support among stakeholders throughout the livestock value chain, particularly those striving for survival and advancement.
- This transformative vision originated from discussions between Prof M Subhan Qureshi and Dr. Abdur Rahman Ilyas at the 2010 Industrial Biotech Conference in Cairo, culminating in the establishment of the "Dairy Science Park" in 2011 at the University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan. Since its inception, the initiative has garnered backing from local farming communities, allied sectors, Chief Minister GoKP, and esteemed international organizations like FAO-UN, ITC-UN, and ASRT-Egypt, underscoring its broad recognition and endorsement.
- Despite receiving support across various fronts, tangible implementation in the public sector remains pending. Nonetheless, private partners and individuals have embraced the concept, albeit on a limited scale, delving into the industrial aspects of livestock resources to promote entrepreneurship. This endeavor has already yielded the production of Halal and hygienic foods/biotech products for both local and international markets.
- The transformative potential of converting livestock resources into entrepreneurial models through livestock technoparks extends beyond borders and offers promise for replication in numerous developing countries and regions, signaling a pathway toward sustainable economic development.

**14. Based on your experience, what gaps/areas of improvement still remain that need further action?**

Given under part-8.

**15. What are your key messages/takeaways from this intervention/measure?**

- The policy makers of the respective countries must explore the potential of human and natural resource-base for contribution into the respective national economies.
- A balance may be kept between the authorities and responsibilities of the public and private sector organizations, making the former responsible for supporting the later ones, instead of restricting their growth through red tape.
- The concept of Triple Helix Model of Good Governance through Academia-Industry-Government Nexus may be introduced for engaging the youth in entrepreneurship development for generating decent employment and exportable surpluses across the food value chain.

**16. Please feel free to share relevant links to resources and documentation regarding your intervention.**

<https://dairysciencepark.org/gg/>